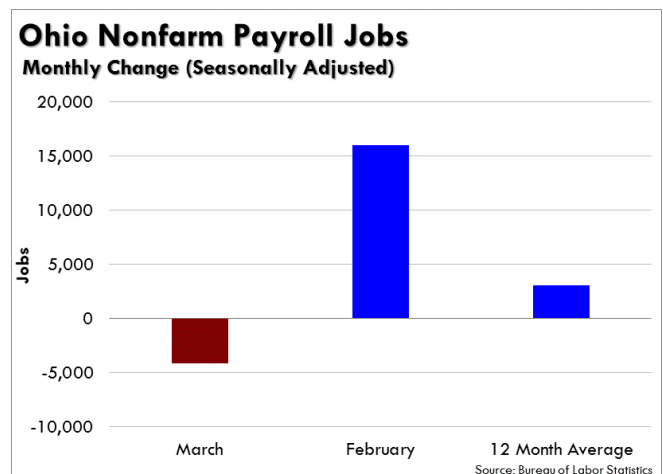
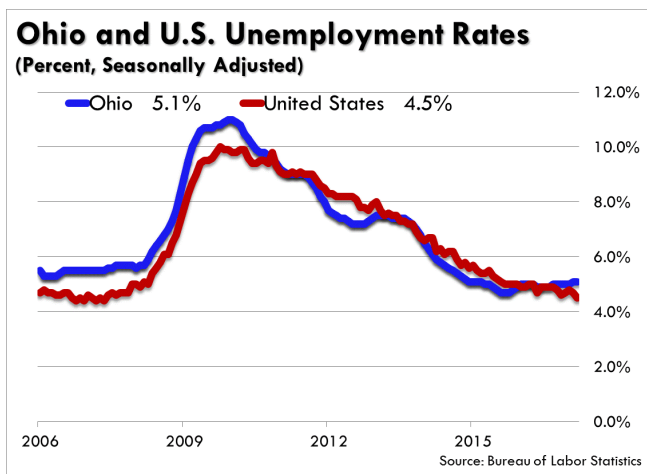


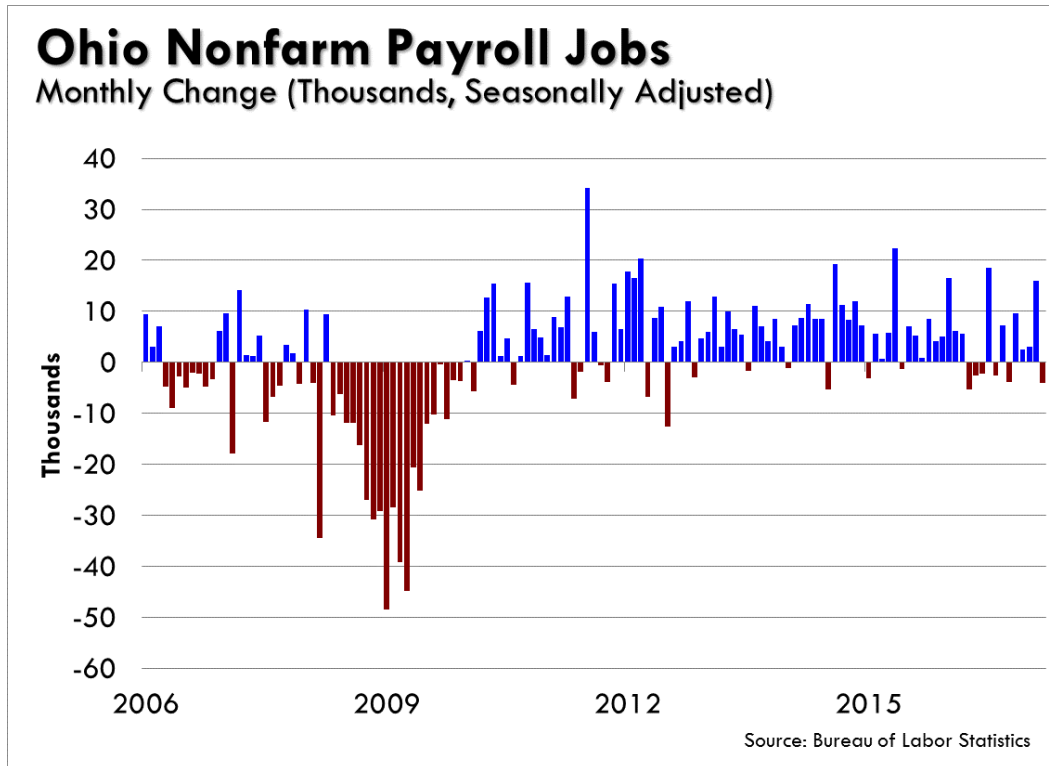


April 23, 2017

Summary

- **Ohio lost 4,100 jobs and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.1 percent in March** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Ohio added 36,500 jobs** and the unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point from 5 percent.
- **In March, Ohio's private sector lost 3,900 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 44,200 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Ohioans fell by 379 in March**, and over the past year 42,635 Ohioans found jobs.
- Ohio's **labor force participation rate increased to 62.9 percent** from 62.7 percent in March. Since last year, the labor force participation rate rose 0.3 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **declined by 0.2 percentage point to 4.5 percent in March**. State employment and unemployment data for April is scheduled for release on May 19, 2017. The national employment situation report for April will be released on Friday, May 5, 2017.





Ohio Payroll Employment

Ohio lost 4,100 jobs, or 0.07 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during March. In the prior month, Ohio added 16,000 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Ohio increased by 36,500, or 0.67 percent. Ohio nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 6 of the past 12 months.

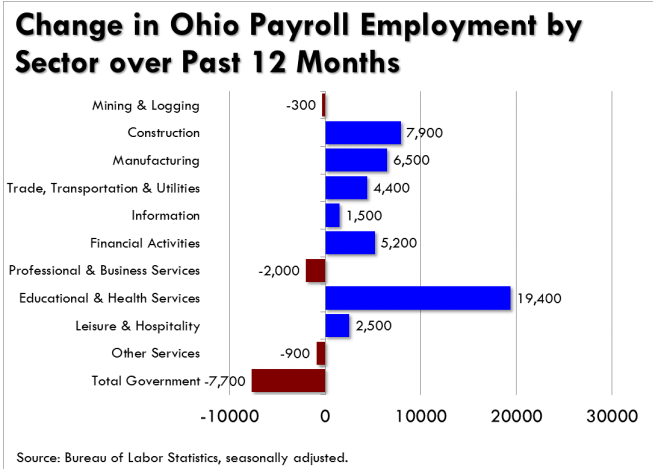
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 98,000 jobs in March, or 0.07 percent. Over the 12-month period ending March 2017, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,185,000 jobs, or 1.52 percent. Ohio ranks 40th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During March, Ohio's private-sector lost 3,900 jobs, or 0.08 percent. The private-sector in Ohio added 19,200 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Ohio increased by 44,200, or 0.94 percent. Ohio private-sector payroll employment has increased in 7 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 89,000 jobs in March, or 0.07 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,033,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.67 percent. Ohio ranks 34th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during March were Educational & Health Services (+6,300) and Construction (+1,000). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (-6,000) and Professional & Business Services (-3,800).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Educational & Health Services (+19,400) and Construction (+7,900). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Total Government (-7,700) and Professional & Business Services (-2,000).



Ohio Labor Force Statistics

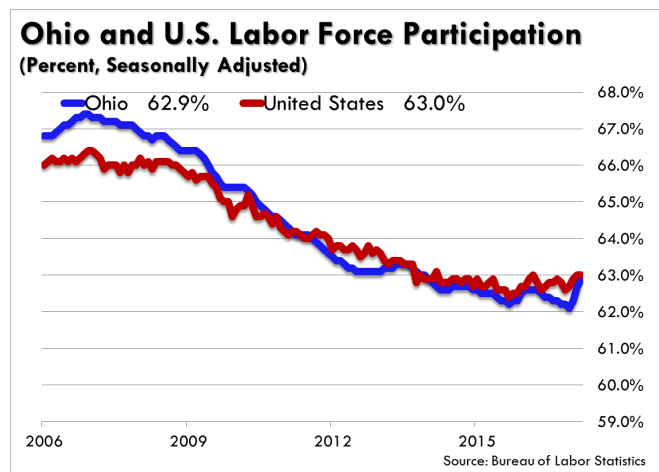
Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Ohio rose to 62.9 percent in March from 62.7 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 30 have a higher labor force participation rate than Ohio. The labor force participation rate in Ohio is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio was 67.2 percent in July 2007. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Ohio occurred in December 2006 when the labor force participation rate hit 67.4 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 62.1 percent in December 2016. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in September 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 61.3 percent. The national labor force participation rate was unchanged at 63.0 percent, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Ohio civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 59.7 percent in March from 59.4 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 32 have higher employment-to-



population ratios than Ohio. The employment-to-population ratio in Ohio is 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio was 63.5 percent in May 2007. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Ohio occurred in February 2001 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 64.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 58.2 percent in January 2010. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in March 1983 when the employment-to-population ratio was 54.7 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 60.1 percent in March. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

